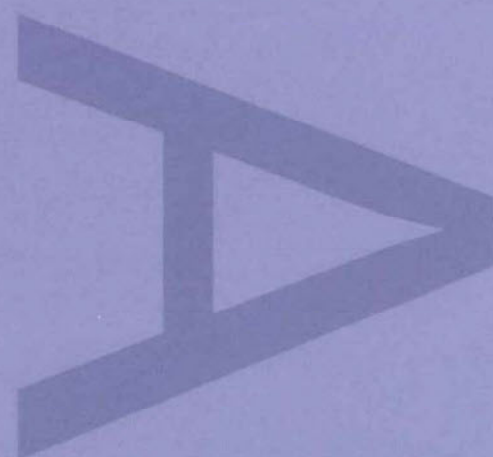
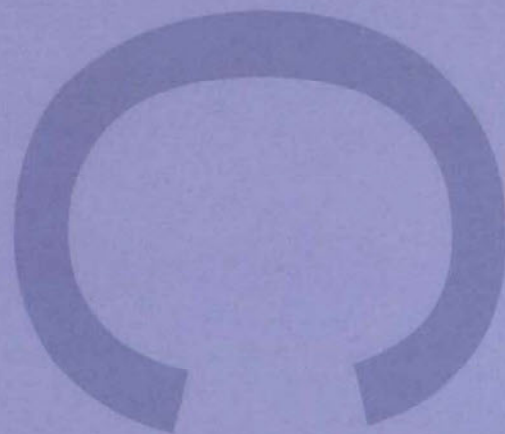
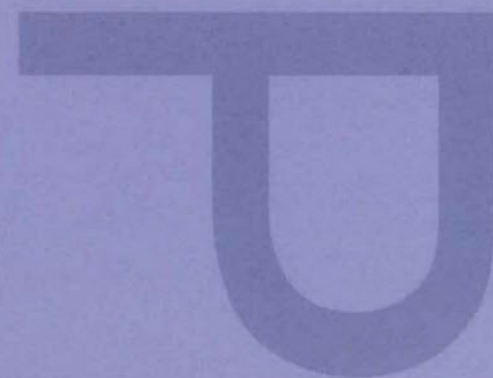


**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION AT  
241-253 LONG LANE  
LONDON SE1  
LONDON BOROUGH OF  
SOUTHWARK**

**June 2007**



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**

**Site Name**

241-253 Long Lane, Bermondsey, London Borough of Southwark

**Type of project**

Archaeological Evaluation

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code		K1443	
	<b>Name &amp; Title</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>
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**An Archaeological Evaluation at 241-253 Long Lane, Bermondsey,  
London Borough of Southwark, SE1.**

**Site Code: LGZ 07**

**Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3321 7945**

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, June 2007**

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# 1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> of May 2007 at 241-253 Long Lane, Bermondsey, London Borough of Southwark, SE1, by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited in advance of the proposed redevelopment of the site. This redevelopment will involve the full demolition of all buildings currently extant within the site boundary. The evaluation was commissioned by Nick Wharton, of Panter Hudspith Architects, on behalf of Washington Young LLP.
- 1.2 Three trenches in total were excavated during the evaluation. Trench 1 was located at the northern end of the site within an open, previously basemented, area to access potential deeply buried archaeological deposits.
- 1.3 While it was originally intended for a single trench to be excavated in the open area between 245 and 251 Long Lane, space limitation and the discovery of a substantial post-medieval wall directly underlying the concrete slab meant that a single trench could not be opened up in one episode. For this reason two separate trenches were excavated sequentially on either side of the wall, Trench 2 located to the east and Trench 3 to the west. Due to the depth of the revealed archaeological strata, both of these trenches were stepped in to safely reach basal deposits.
- 1.4 All three trenches were sealed by modern concrete and make-up forming hard standing. In the Area of Trench 1 the concrete and make-up was found to be directly overlying the natural sand. One feature of medieval date, interpreted as part of either a pit or ditch, was found to be cut into this sand. Further evidence of medieval pitting along with a medieval layer of sandy silt was discovered in Trenches 2 and 3.
- 1.5 18<sup>th</sup> century activity on site was discovered in Trenches 2 and 3. In Trench 2 a post-medieval pit was discovered along with a make-up layer and three beam slots associated with a sunken Kentish ragstone floor surface, interpreted as forming part of a cellar structure. In Trench 3 a further brick cellar floor surface was discovered along with associated make-up layers and features.
- 1.5 The post-medieval wall discovered in the area of Trenches 2 and 3 was 19<sup>th</sup> century in date and formed a boundary division presumably associated with buildings fronting onto Long Lane. To the east of this wall in Trench 2, demolition material associated with the destruction of this building was dated to between the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. A number of masonry features associated with this wall, including the remains of a floor surface, were discovered in Trench 2. In Trench 3, the earlier floor surface appeared to have been re-used in the later cellar structure.

- 1.6 Evidence for earlier activity in the vicinity consisted of small amounts of residual Roman and Saxon pottery.
  
- 1.7 In summary the limited evaluation has shown the presence of in situ medieval pitting activity across the site, with post-medieval property development along the Long Lane frontage.

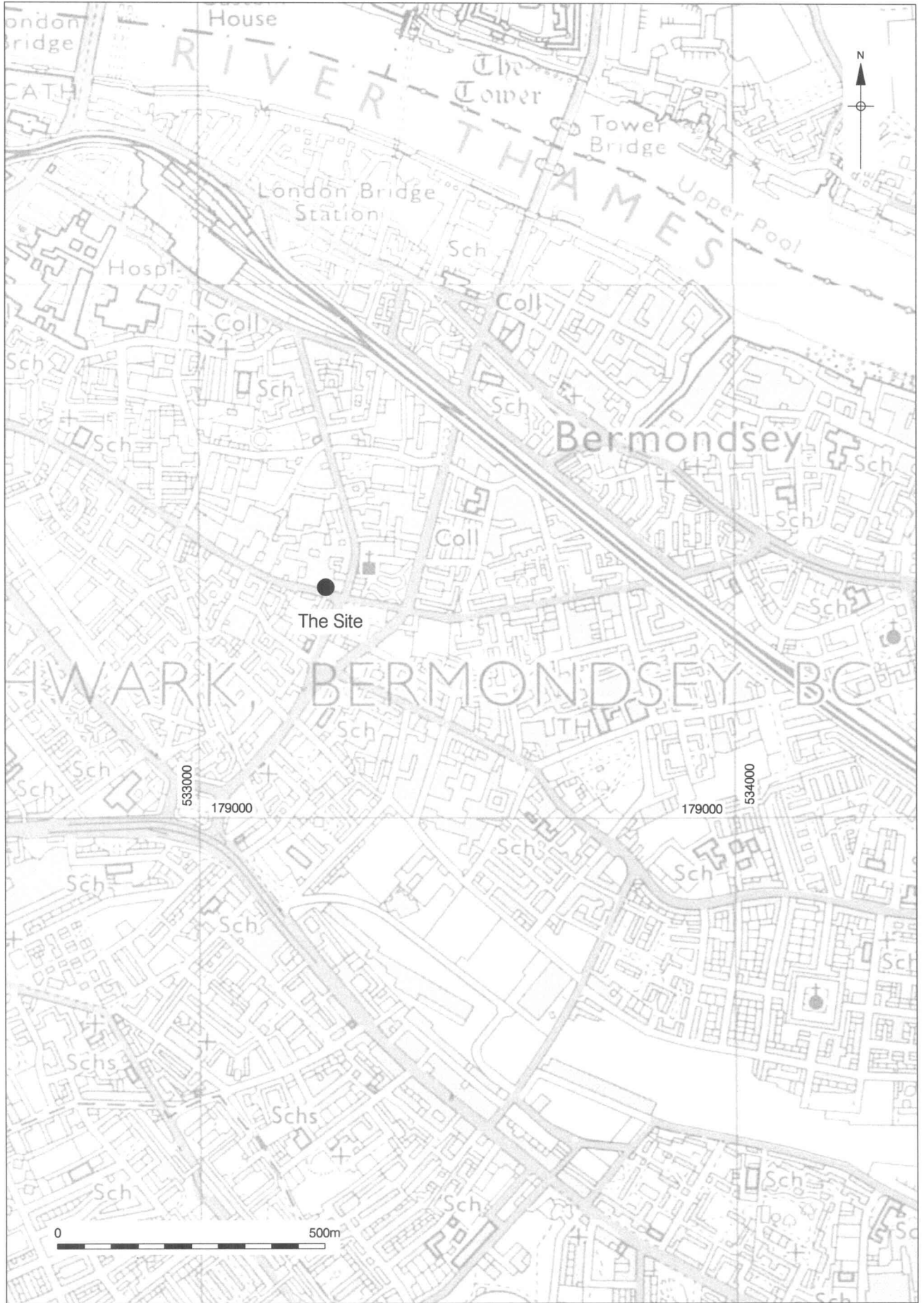
## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at 241-253 Long Lane, Bermondsey, London Borough of Southwark, SE1, which took place between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> of May 2007. The evaluation was commissioned by Nick Wharton, of Panter Hudspith Architects, on behalf of Washington Young LLP.
- 2.2 The site was bounded to the north by numbers 1 and 2 The Cottages and Market Yard Mews, to the east by number 255 Long Lane, numbers 210 and 214 Bermondsey Street and Bermondsey Street itself, to the south by Long Lane and to the east by number 239 Long Lane and Tanners Yard. Trench 1 was located to the north of numbers 247 and 249 Long Lane in an open area previously used as a basement. Trenches 2 and 3 were situated in an open area between numbers 245 and 251 Long Lane.
- 2.3 A detailed Brief for the evaluation was prepared by the London Borough of Southwark<sup>1</sup> and the Written Scheme of Investigation<sup>2</sup> was prepared and agreed prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.
- 2.4 The National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 3321 7945.
- 2.5 The site was given the code LGZ 07.
- 2.6 The site was monitored by Christopher Constable, Senior Archaeology Officer for Southwark Council. The site was project managed by Peter Moore and supervised by the author, Alexis Haslam.

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<sup>1</sup> Smith 2006

<sup>2</sup> Moore May 2007



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Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:10,000 at A4



### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 It is proposed that the site is redeveloped and this evaluation was required prior to determination of, and this report is being submitted in support of, a planning application. A separate assessment report on some of the buildings on the site has been previously prepared.<sup>3</sup>
- 3.2 The London Borough of Southwark fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) 'Archaeology and Planning'. It provided guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.
- 3.3 The advice states 'the desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining planning applications whether that monument is scheduled or unscheduled. Developers and local authorities should take into account archaeological considerations and deal with them from the beginning of the development control process' (paragraph 18).
- 3.4 It also states 'where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation' (paragraph 8).

#### **3.5 Archaeology in Southwark**

- 3.5.1 The site is located within the Archaeological Priority Zone of Bankside, Bermondsey and Rotherhithe as defined in the London Borough of Southwark's Unitary Development Plan (1995).
- 3.5.2 The Council's Archaeology Policy is as follows:

**OBJECTIVE E.5: TO ENSURE THE PRESERVATION, PROTECTION, INVESTIGATION, RECORDING AND DISPLAY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE**

The archaeological heritage of the borough includes historic centres and ancient monuments, archaeological sites and areas of geology and topography especially

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<sup>3</sup> Dixon 2006

attractive for early settlement and is of national and international significance. Many finds and sites in Southwark, particularly those from the Roman, Medieval and Elizabethan periods are very well known, and the Council will do all it can to assist in their preservation, protection and display for all to enjoy.

**POLICY E.5.1:** The Council will seek to conserve and protect the Borough's archaeological heritage and to enhance the knowledge of its historic development. The Policy will apply to sites of potential archaeological importance where ancient remains are threatened by development.

The Council will expect the applicant to provide information to enable an assessment of the impact of a proposed development on the potential archaeology of the site. This would usually be desk-based information and would be expected prior to the determination of a planning application

Where there is potential for important remains on a site, which may merit preservation *in situ*, then the results of an archaeological field evaluation will, if feasible, be required prior to the determination of a planning application

Where the evaluation reveals important remains their protection and preservation will be the primary objective. This can be achieved by re-designing the proposed development and by foundation modification.

Where important archaeological remains cannot be preserved, or where remains do not merit preservation, then the Council will use planning conditions to ensure excavation and recording of the remains prior to redevelopment\_i.e. preservation by record.

Archaeological investigations are to be undertaken by a recognised archaeological field unit to a written specification. These will need to be approved by the Council prior to the commencement of any work.

**Reason:** To protect Southwark's archaeological heritage, which includes remains of national importance. These remains are under constant threat from proposed developments and the Policy will ensure their protection through the planning process. The Council considers that the archaeology of the Borough is a community asset and that its preservation is a legitimate objective, against which the needs of development must be balanced and assessed.

**Implementation:** By application of the Council's statutory development control powers and by planning and other legal agreements. This policy applies to all sites

within the defined Archaeological Priority Zones and, in addition, the Council will apply this policy as appropriate to sites of potential archaeological importance outside the zones. The Department of the Environment has also issued comprehensive guidance (Planning Policy Guidance 16, 'Archaeology and Planning' November 1990). See also POLICY B.3.3: Community Benefit.

3.5.3 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the footprint of the development.

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 4.1 The geology of the Bermondsey area consists of Palaeocene London Clay overlain by 4.5 to 6m of Pleistocene flood plain sands and gravels. These deposits have been eroded and truncated by braided channels and tributaries of the Thames resulting in a landscape of low lying islands or eyots (at between 1 to 2m AOD) separated by mudflats, marshes and tidal watercourses.
- 4.2 The study site is located upon the western end of the Bermondsey eyot. Previous archaeological work within the local vicinity has shown the natural sands and gravels to generally exist at above 1.2m AOD with a maximum recorded level of 2.2m AOD.
- 4.3 The topography of the site is somewhat variable. In the area of Trenches 2 and 3 (fronting onto Long Lane), current ground levels were recorded at between 3.47m AOD and 3.58m AOD. The surface of open basemented area had a ground level of between 1.69m AOD and 1.83m AOD.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The following is a brief summary, by period, of the archaeology and history in the vicinity of the study area.<sup>4</sup>

### Prehistoric

- 5.2 Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age pits and ditches have been found at a number of locations on the Bermondsey eyot along with sporadic finds of flint and pottery. The Bermondsey Abbey excavations (BA84) produced a quantity of Neolithic and Bronze Age flint tools and cores along with several small Iron Age gullies containing pottery and a complete loom weight. An assemblage of Late Iron Age pottery was also discovered within a large pit at 170 Grange Road to the south-east of the study site. All of this information suggests that the Bermondsey eyot may well have provided a focus for late Prehistoric settlement and activity. Smaller amounts of prehistoric material has been subsequently found at the ongoing excavations at Bermondsey Square (BYQ 98). An archaeological excavation at 151-153 Bermondsey Street to the north of the study site also revealed a series of channels along with alluvial and peat horizons dating to the Bronze Age and representing periods of marine transgression and regression.

### Roman

- 5.3 Evidence for Roman activity on the eyot is more extensive than that for earlier periods. Until recently this evidence consisted of truncated features such as pits and ditches cut into natural deposits, but the more recent BYQ 98 excavations have located a building and quantities of ceramic building materials suggesting a farming complex. Further circumstantial evidence for Roman buildings within the immediate proximity of the study site consists of a ditch recorded at 41-45 Grange Walk which was found to contain significant amounts of *tegulae* and a further ditch at 170 Grange Road which also contained a large amount of ceramic building material. Two Roman inhumations have previously been discovered on the Trocette cinema site and a third was found at the Croda Gelatine Works to the south-east of the study site.

### Saxon

- 5.4 Although the name 'Beourmund's ey' is of Saxon origin, little evidence has so far been discovered for Saxon settlement on the Bermondsey eyot. The earliest occupation of Bermondsey Abbey (to the immediate south-east of the study site) appears to have taken place in the Middle Saxon period. Large quantities of chaff-tempered pottery along with Ipswich ware were discovered during the 1984-88 excavations along with three *sceattas* dating to the first half of the 8<sup>th</sup> century. A late

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<sup>4</sup> Douglas 2006 and 2007; Heard 1997; Mayo 2002

Saxon enclosure ditch and associated features found during the same excavations may correlate with the earliest documentary evidence for the Abbey. This documentary material relates to the Liber Nigra of Peterborough Cathedral which contains a letter from Pope Constantine (AD 708-715) addressed to Hedda, 'Abbot of Bermondsey and Woking'. This information suggests the presence of a Minster church in the near vicinity during the Middle and Late Saxon period.

### **Medieval**

- 5.5 The Cluniac Priory of St. Saviour at Bermondsey was founded in AD 1086 by monks from La Charite-sur-Loire, on land granted by William II. It grew to become one of the main centres of Cluniac influence in the country. It was elevated to the status of Abbey in AD 1399 by Pope Boniface IX and became a Benedictine House. Buildings, structures and areas of note included the precinct wall, the Great Gatehouse through which the Inner Court to the south was entered from the Outer Court, the conventual church and the claustral buildings.
- 5.6 Bermondsey Street itself acted as the main approach to the Abbey from the north and was known as 'the causeway leading to Bermondsey' from as early as the late 12<sup>th</sup> or early 13<sup>th</sup> century. It ran from Horsleydown eyot (modern Tooley Street) across low lying ground until it reached the higher ground of the Bermondsey eyot. By AD 1378 it was known as *Bermondseystrete*, which suggests that by this time it had begun to be developed. Recent excavations at 151-153 Bermondsey Street revealed 11<sup>th</sup> century dumping along with a timber post and baseplate, and part of a medieval building has also previously been discovered at 100-104 Bermondsey Street. Bermondsey Street itself followed the west wall of the monastic precinct.
- 5.7 From the west, the Abbey was approached via Long Lane, which ran from St. George's Church and Southwark High Street (modern Borough High Street). The study site lay outside the abbey precinct but its proximity to two gateways makes it likely to have been a focus for related activity. Excavations at 239 Long Lane to the immediate west of the study site revealed a number of intercutting pits containing pottery of the 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century and indicating activity close to the monastic precinct.

### **Post-Medieval**

- 5.8 To the south-east of the site, the dissolution of the Abbey in AD 1542 resulted in the land being granted to Sir Robert Southwell, although it quickly passed to Sir Thomas Pope, Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations. Pope already owned lands in Bermondsey and eventually acquired the whole area within the monastic precinct. He demolished the conventual church along with most of the monastic buildings and built

a mansion house to the south of the church on the site of the claustral buildings, but this had apparently been demolished by the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

- 5.9 Post-medieval archaeological evidence from Bermondsey Street has included 17<sup>th</sup> century brick buildings and a series of drains at numbers 135-137, two phases of building activity at numbers 151-153 and tanning pits, ditches and brick and timber drains at numbers 156-170.
- 5.10 The first cartographic evidence of buildings situated specifically on the study site is Rocque's map of AD 1739-1747. This displays buildings forming part of a row extending between Bermondsey Street and the tanning yards west of the site. The details of the individual structures are not clear, but the buildings on site appear to be backing directly onto buildings facing into the yard of King's Arms Inn. By AD 1799, Horwood's map displays the rear buildings on Rocque's map as having been demolished, with this formerly occupied area being supplanted with the garden plots of a terrace fronting onto Long Lane.
- 5.11 Little is known of the development of this terrace throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. By 1893, the Ordnance Survey shows the western end of the terrace as replaced by the current warehouse, and by 1965 numbers 241-245 were the only surviving structures of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century terrace. Throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century the buildings have been occupied by various businesses including such occupations as a milliner and watchmaker. By AD 1948 the buildings were in the ownership of a single business, Jacob Bialostocki drapers. The buildings have latterly been occupied by an antique dealer and are currently unoccupied.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 Three evaluation trenches were excavated in order to determine the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.
- 6.2 All machining was preceded by scanning for live services using a CAT scanner. Trench 1 was opened up with the use of a 180° JCB type mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket and breaker. Trenches 2 and 3 were originally broken out with the use of a 12.5 tonne 360° mechanical. However, space limitation meant that this machine was impractical and it was replaced with a 7.5 tonne 360° mechanical excavator, which was also fitted with a toothless grading bucket for excavation purposes. All machining was monitored by the archaeologist, checking for archaeological deposits and features through the made ground and demolition layers.
- 6.3 The space limitation and the discovery of a substantial post-medieval wall directly underlying the concrete slab also meant that a single trench (as originally proposed) could not be opened up in one episode. Two separate trenches were therefore excavated sequentially on either side of the wall, Trench 2 located to the east and Trench 3 to the west.
- 6.4 Due to the depth of the revealed archaeological strata, both of these trenches were stepped in to safely reach basal deposits. Access and egress into the trenches was achieved through the use of ladders.
- 6.5 Once either archaeological features or structures were reached, machining ceased and hand excavation began. All of the trenches were hand cleaned, examined and recorded in both plan and section.
- 6.6 The single context system was used for recording, plans were recorded at a scale of 1:20, and sections were recorded at a scale of 1:10.
- 6.7 The trenches were surveyed using a total station and located to the national grid. Two Temporary Bench Marks (TBMs) were established on the site and were taken from a Bench Mark on number 11 Grange Road (value 3.89m AOD). TBM 1 to the north of the site had the value of 3.93m AOD and was used to level Trench 1. TBM 2 to the south of the site had a value of 3.59m AOD and was used to level Trenches 2 and 3.



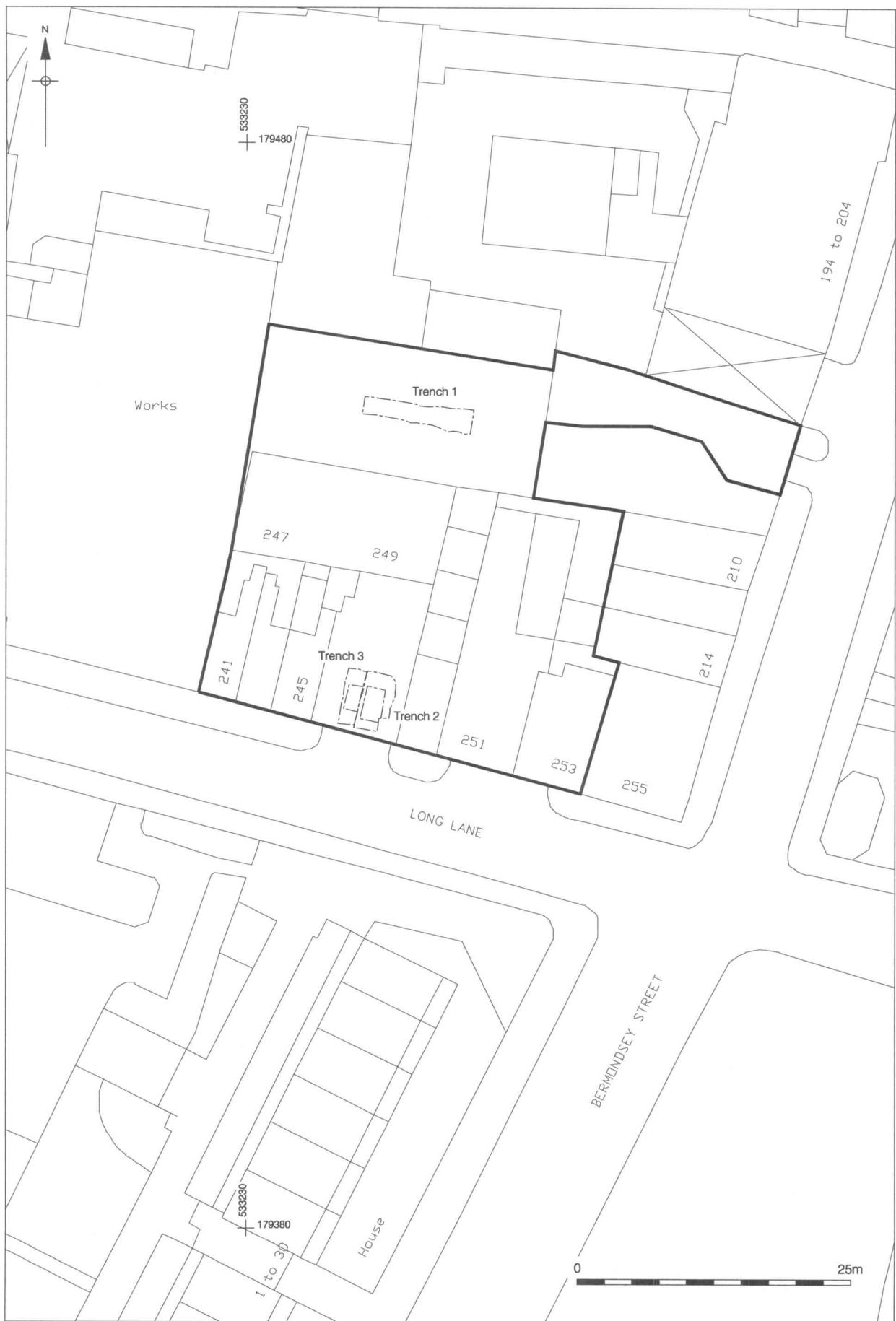


Figure 2  
Trench Locations  
1:500 at A4

## **7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION**

### **7.1 Trench 1**

#### **7.1.1 Phase 1 – Natural**

7.1.1.1 Trench 1 measured 10m in length from east to west and a maximum of 2.16m in width from north to south. The earliest deposit encountered at the base of this trench was the natural sand [1], recorded as a compact to loose deposit of mid yellow orange gravel sand containing very occasional lenses of clay. It was recorded in section at a highest level of 1.41m AOD.

#### **7.1.2 Phase 2 – Medieval**

7.1.2.1 Cutting into [1] at the very western end of the trench was [3] which was recorded as either a possible pit or ditch cut. It was not fully exposed as it extended beyond the limits of the trench, but as seen measured 2.74m from east to west and 1.64m from north to south. If [3] had existed in the form of a linear ditch cut, then it was aligned in a north-east south-west direction. Recorded with a gradually sloping, concave eastern edge and a fairly flat base, [3] was up to 0.38m deep at a highest level of 1.41m AOD. Filling [3] was [2], a loose to stiff mid brownish grey deposit of silty sand. One sherd of pottery was recovered from this fill, and initial analysis has suggested a date of between AD 970-1100.

#### **7.1.3 Phase 5 – Modern**

7.1.3.1 Sealing [2] was [9], a layer of compact, mid grey brown sandy silt containing a large amount of rubble material. At up to a maximum of 0.46m in thickness at a highest level of 1.75m AOD this horizon was interpreted as a modern make up deposit. Directly overlying [9] and sealing the trench was modern concrete [+], which was up to 0.23m thick at 1.83m AOD.

### **7.2 Trench 2**

#### **7.2.1 Phase 1 – Natural**

7.2.1.1 Trench 2 measured 5.40m in length from north to south and 2.90m in width from east to west. The earliest deposit encountered at the base of this trench was the natural sand [50], which was recorded in a sondage at the base of the step measuring 1.36m from north to south and 0.60m from east to west. Described as a compact to loose

horizon of mid orange yellow gravel sand, [50] was observed at a highest level of 1.49m AOD.

## 7.2.2 Phase 2 – Medieval

7.2.2.1 Cutting directly into [50] were two intercutting features, [32] and [35], which were interpreted as pits during excavation. The precise relationship between these two pits was unclear due to the fact that they were filled by identical deposits. Their close proximity to one another, and the lack of definition between them meant that they were initially removed as one single feature. As seen, pit [32], located towards the southern end of the sondage and extending into the western and eastern limits of excavation, measured 1.02m from north to south, 0.60m from east to west and was up to 0.32m in depth at 1.49m AOD. It was recorded as sub circular in shape with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. Sub circular pit [35] to the immediate north of [32] measured 0.41m from north to south and 0.58m from east to west, extending into the northern, eastern and western limits of excavation. It was up to 0.15m in depth at 1.44m AOD and was recorded with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The precise nature of these pits was somewhat unclear. They may have originally been excavated for sand extraction purposes, and similar features were discovered during excavations at 239 Long Lane to the west of the site.

7.2.2.2 Due to the fact that both [32] and [35] were originally removed as one single feature they were recorded with precisely the same fills. Primary fill [33] existed as a soft, light orange brown deposit of silty sand containing occasional small sub rounded pebbles. It was up to 0.34m in depth at a highest level of 1.51m AOD. The only find recovered from this deposit consisted of one sherd of Early Saxon bone tempered ware dated to between AD 450-650. Secondary fill [31] was described as a compact, dark brown deposit of silt clay sand containing inclusions of very occasional small flint pebbles. At up to 0.32m thick at a highest level of 1.65m AOD, pottery recovered from [31] offered a potential deposition date of between AD 1140-1150.

7.2.2.3 Sealing [31] was [30], a layer of firm, mid brownish green silty sand containing occasional small sub angular pebbles. At up to 0.25m in depth at a highest level of 1.69m AOD, the only diagnostic material recovered from [30] consisted of one residual sherd of either prehistoric or Early Saxon bone tempered ware (AD 450-650).

## 7.2.3 Phase 3 – 18<sup>th</sup> Century

7.2.3.1 Cutting into [30] was shallow pit [29] which measured 0.95m from north to south and 0.65m from east to west, extending into the southern and eastern limits of excavation.

At 0.04m in depth at a highest level of 1.61m AOD it was filled by [28], a compact white deposit of chalk and mortar with occasional flecks of charcoal and fragments of ceramic building material (CBM). A small amount of pottery was recovered from this fill offering a likely deposition date of between AD 1680-1800. Being so shallow in nature it was impossible to quantify a specific function for this feature and in this way it remains somewhat enigmatic.

7.2.3.2 Sealing [28] was [27], a loose, light yellowish brown deposit of silty sand, recorded at a highest level of 1.63m AOD. This layer did not extend particularly far, measuring 1.09m from north to south and 0.34m from east to west as seen and continuing into the eastern limit of excavation. No finds were retrieved from this horizon, but initial interpretation suggested that it had been laid down as some form of make-up horizon for a floor surface.

7.2.3.3 Three beam slots were then observed as cutting directly into [27]. Running parallel, they were all aligned in east-west direction and spaced at regular intervals of approximately 0.26m from one another. Assigned the numbers [22], [24] and [26] they all extended into the eastern limit of excavation and ceased to the west, measuring 1.90m in length and between 0.10m and 0.14m in width at a highest level of 1.62m AOD. A maximum depth of 0.10m was recorded in beam slot [26]. All were assigned separate fill numbers, with all three of these deposits existing as friable, dark brown silty sands containing occasional flecks of mortar and CBM. The only finds retrieved consisted of 18<sup>th</sup> century clay tobacco pipe discovered in fill [25]. Although no timber remained within these beam slots, it seems likely that their original function had been to form support for a floor surface within a cellar structure, presumably associated with a building fronting onto Long Lane. The date of the clay tobacco pipe recovered may well suggest an association with the buildings present on Rocque's map of AD 1739-47 or the terrace present on Horwood's map of AD 1799.

7.2.3.4 Lying directly on top of the beam slots and seen only in section was a stone floor surface [34] which was constructed from blocks of Kentish ragstone and recorded at a highest level of 1.68m AOD. The stone blocks making up this floor were variable in size, with the largest visible block measuring 0.44m in length by 0.11m in thickness. As with the associated beam slots it seems likely that this floor formed part of the same pre-existing cellar structure. A further post-medieval ceramic floor tile was discovered *in situ* to the north of beam slot [26] resting on top of [30]. It was recorded at 1.71m AOD. However, existing in isolation this tile could not directly be directly associated with [34].

#### 7.2.4 Phase 4 – 19<sup>th</sup> century

7.2.4.1 Located to the west of the three beam slots and resting directly on top of [30] was a substantial north-south aligned post-medieval brick wall [10] which formed the western limit of excavation for Trench 2. Due to the fact that this wall appeared to form part of a cellar, no visible construction cut was evident during this part of the excavation as the internal ground level had been reduced to the very base of the wall itself. Although it seemed possible that the beam slots and floor [34] may have been associated with [10], post-excavation analysis has suggested that [10] was in fact later in date.

7.2.4.2 Measuring 5.60m in length, 0.35m in width and 1.75m in depth at a highest level of 3.29m AOD, [10] was constructed from red, unfrogged bricks and occasional peg tile bonded in an irregular fashion with an off white sandy lime mortar. The bricks were mostly arranged in a header formation with the base of the wall displaying a bevelled footing towards the Long Lane frontage. Analysis of [10] on site suggested that the majority of the wall was built from re-used 3033 bricks with some 3033NR and 3032 bricks also present. It seems most likely that [10] represented a cellar wall, forming a boundary between two adjacent terraces fronting onto Long Lane. Terraces are present in this area of the site on Horwood's map of AD 1799 and also on the revision of AD 1819. However, significant alterations had been made to the site by AD 1893 as displayed on the Ordnance Survey map, and it is quite possible that [10] relates to a 19<sup>th</sup> century structure erected after AD 1819.

7.2.4.3 Abutting [10] and sealing both [34] and [20] was [19], a compact layer of charcoal which was truncated to the north and extended into the southern and eastern limits of excavation. Observed at up to 0.28m in thickness at a highest level of 1.74m AOD, no finds were retrieved from this deposit other than clay pipe stems. The precise nature of [19] was somewhat unclear, although it may have been laid down as a make-up layer for a floor surface within a cellar associated with [10].

7.2.4.4 Cutting into [19] and aligned in an east-west direction was construction cut [12] which extended into the eastern limit of excavation and measured 1.74m in length, 0.36m in width and 0.18m in depth as seen at 1.75m AOD. Located within the cut was masonry structure [13] which abutted [10] and was constructed from re-used yellow and red fabric frogged bricks. At only one course wide at 1.82m AOD the bricks were roughly arranged in a stretcher pattern, although the precise function of this ephemeral structure was unclear. It was certainly associated with [10], but with so little of it remaining an accurate interpretation could not be discerned. Two backfill

deposits of loose, dark grey silty sand were recorded on either side of [13] with pottery dated to between AD 1820-1900 being recovered from context [14].

7.2.4.5 Overlying [14] were the remains of a floor surface [15], measuring 1.08m from east to west and 1.16m from north to south as seen at 1.81m AOD. Constructed from thin red unfrogged and non-bonded bricks, this surface was interpreted as the remains of a cellar floor associated with [10]. Repairs seemed to have taken place to [15] in the form of floor surface [16] which was constructed from red and yellow fabric frogged bricks at 1.80m AOD. An English stoneware black-leading bottle was found associated with [16] and has been dated to post AD 1870.

7.2.4.6 To the immediate north of [16] were the ephemeral remains of a north-south aligned masonry stump [17], measuring 0.60m in length and 0.41m in width at 1.92m AOD. Extending into the northern limit of excavation, [17] was constructed from red and yellow frogged bricks arranged in an irregular fashion and bonded with a sandy greyish yellow mortar. Resting directly on top of [30], no specific discernable function could be applied to this masonry, although an association with the cellar structure and floors [15] and [16] did seem likely.

7.2.4.7 Overlying [17], [16] and [18] (a backfill of [12]) was [11], a very loose, mixed rubble deposit which was up to 1.63m thick at a highest level of 3.35m AOD. The large amount of rubble present within [11] suggested a demolition episode associated with the destruction of the terrace fronting onto Long Lane and represented by wall [10]. Significant quantities of both pottery and glass were recovered from this deposit which was presumed to have been backfilled into the cellar either during or following demolition. Initial analysis of these diagnostic materials has suggested a likely demolition date of between AD 1872-1900.

7.2.5 Phase 5 – Modern

7.2.5.1 Modern concrete [+] sealed the trench and was up to 0.22m thick at 3.57m AOD.

### **7.3 Trench 3**

7.3.1 Phase 1 – Natural

7.3.1.1 Trench 3 measured 5.30m in length from north to south and 1.70m in width from east to west. The earliest deposit encountered at the base of this trench was the natural sand [49] which was identical to that of [50] and was recorded at a highest level of 1.58m AOD.

### 7.3.2 Phase 2 – Medieval

7.3.2.1 Although no individual pit cuts could be discerned in Trench 3, large scale undulations within the natural suggested that pitting had taken place. As was the case in Trench 2 whereby identical fills were observed in both [32] and [35], the presence of a similar deposit in Trench 3 meant that individual pits could not be defined and for this reason context numbers were not assigned. However, filling these was [48], a deposit of compact, dark brown to black silty sand with occasional inclusions of charcoal and CBM flecks. At up to 0.57m in thickness at 1.68m AOD, pottery recovered from this fill has suggested a likely deposition date of between AD 1050-1100. As with the pitting in Trench 2, the undulations recorded in Trench 3 were comparable to the intercutting medieval pits discovered during the excavations at 239 Long Lane.

7.3.2.2 Sealing [48] was [47], a deposit which was up to 0.31m thick at 1.88m AOD and identical to that of [30] recorded in Trench 2. Pottery recovered from [47] has offered a likely deposition date of between AD 1250-1350.

### 7.3.3 Phase 3 – 18<sup>th</sup> Century

7.3.3.1 Sealing [47] was [43], a layer of firm, light greyish green silt clay sand containing frequent flecks of mortar and occasional charcoal flecks and fragments. It was recorded as being up to 0.10m in thickness at a highest level of 1.95m AOD. No diagnostic material was retrieved from this context, although it was interpreted as a make-up layer for a cellar floor surface.

7.3.3.2 Cutting into [43] was [45], a small, rectangular shaped feature aligned in a north-south direction and measuring 0.50m in length, 0.18m in width and 0.14m in depth at 1.94m AOD. Recorded with vertical sides and a flat base it was filled by [46], a deposit of loose, black humic material containing occasional fragments of CBM. The precise function of [45] was somewhat ambiguous, although its rectangular shape and flat base suggested that it was structural in origin and may once have contained a timber footing or baseplate, possibly associated with an episode of construction.

7.3.3.3 Sealing [46] was [42], a friable to soft, dark grey to black deposit comprising of silt, ash and sand. With frequent inclusions of charcoal flecks and fragments along with occasional oyster and whelk shells this layer was up to a maximum of 0.14m thick at 2.06m AOD. It was interpreted as a make-up layer for a floor surface and finds recovered included clay pipe, glass and pottery with a suggested deposition date of between AD 1760-1780.

7.3.3.4 Directly overlying [42] was brick floor surface [36] which measured 3.32m in length from north to south and 1.48m in width from east to west at 2.12m AOD. It was constructed from unfrosted orange and purple-yellow fabric bricks which were not particularly well preserved and displayed no evidence of a bonding agent. Damage to the floor meant that [36] disappeared towards the northern end of the trench. However, a further small area of masonry [41] measuring 0.35m by 0.43m was recorded at a height of 1.99m AOD and was presumed to have originally formed part of the same floor surface.

7.3.3.5 The make-up layers beneath [36] indicated an 18<sup>th</sup> century construction date for the floor, suggesting that it had originally belonged to a cellar which preceded the construction of 19<sup>th</sup> century wall [10]. Horwood's map of AD 1799 displays a terrace fronting onto Long Lane in this area of the site and it is likely that both [36] and [41] formed part of a cellar floor associated with one of these terrace buildings. A beam or base plate slot was present towards the southern end of [36] measuring 1.20m in length from north to south, 0.22m in width from east to west and 0.07m in depth at 2.11m AOD. No construction cut number was assigned to this feature due to the fact that it appeared to have been part of the original construction of [36]. No definitive explanation for the purpose of this slot has so far been achieved. It was clearly structural however, and may once have housed a fitting employed to support the cellar ceiling.

#### 7.3.4 Phase 4 – 19<sup>th</sup> Century

7.3.4.1 Recorded along the western side of the trench as cutting into layer [42] and extending into the western limit of excavation was sub circular pit cut [40]. As seen, this feature measured 0.52m from north to south, 0.38m from east to west and 0.11m in depth at 2.06m AOD. With sharply sloping sides and a flat base it was filled by [39], a deposit of loose, off white mortar containing occasional brick and chalk fragments. No diagnostic material was recovered from [39], and thus [40] remains ambiguous in terms of both form and function.

7.3.4.2 Cutting directly through floor surface [36] was construction cut [38] for wall [10] which measured 5.06m in length, 0.38m in width and 0.36m in depth as seen at 2.10m AOD. It had a sharply sloping western edge, but due to the fact that wall [10] remained *in situ* the base was of the cut never fully revealed. Backfill [37] comprised of a soft light grey green silty sand containing occasional brick fragments, oyster shell and charcoal flecks and fragments. Only clay tobacco pipe was recovered from this context which suggested a deposition date of between AD 1840-1880.



7.3.4.3 Sealing [37] was backfill [44], a loose, mixed rubble deposit up to 1.37m in thickness at a highest level of 3.35m AOD. This backfill was presumed to have been deposited during the demolition of a building associated with wall [10] and is likely to have been contemporary with [11] in Trench 2. Although [38] clearly cut through [36], the fact that [44] also overlay the brick floor surface suggested that [36] was re-used as a cellar floor following the construction of wall [10]. As previously mentioned, wall [10] is believed to have related to a cellar wall constructed after AD 1819. The diagnostic material retrieved from [37] would certainly seem to support this theory. In this way, wall [10] clearly formed a 19<sup>th</sup> century cellar wall boundary between two adjacent terraces. The fact that no evidence of [36] was found in Trench 2 may simply have been due to the fact that it was removed during the construction of the 19<sup>th</sup> century cellar to the east of [10] which existed at a deeper level.

#### 7.3.5 Phase 5 – Modern

7.3.5.1 Modern concrete [+] sealed [44] and was up to 0.32m thick at a highest level of 3.67m AOD.



Fig 3a: Trench 1 Plan

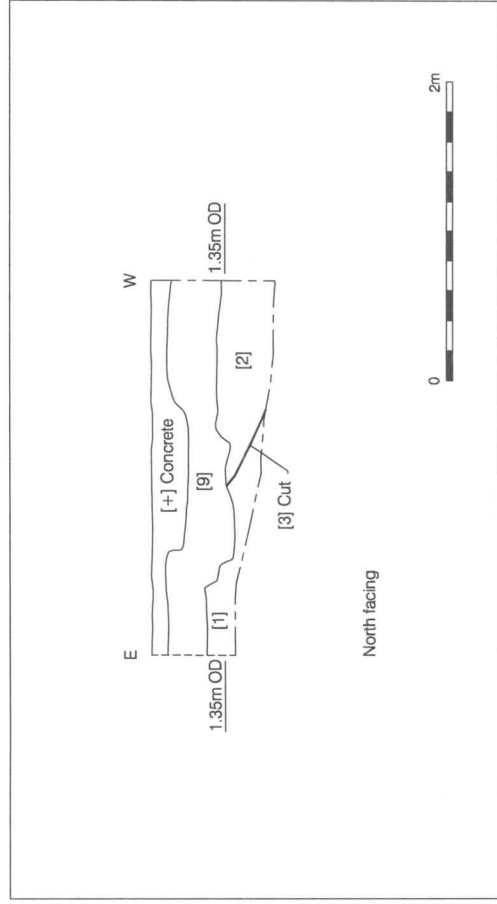
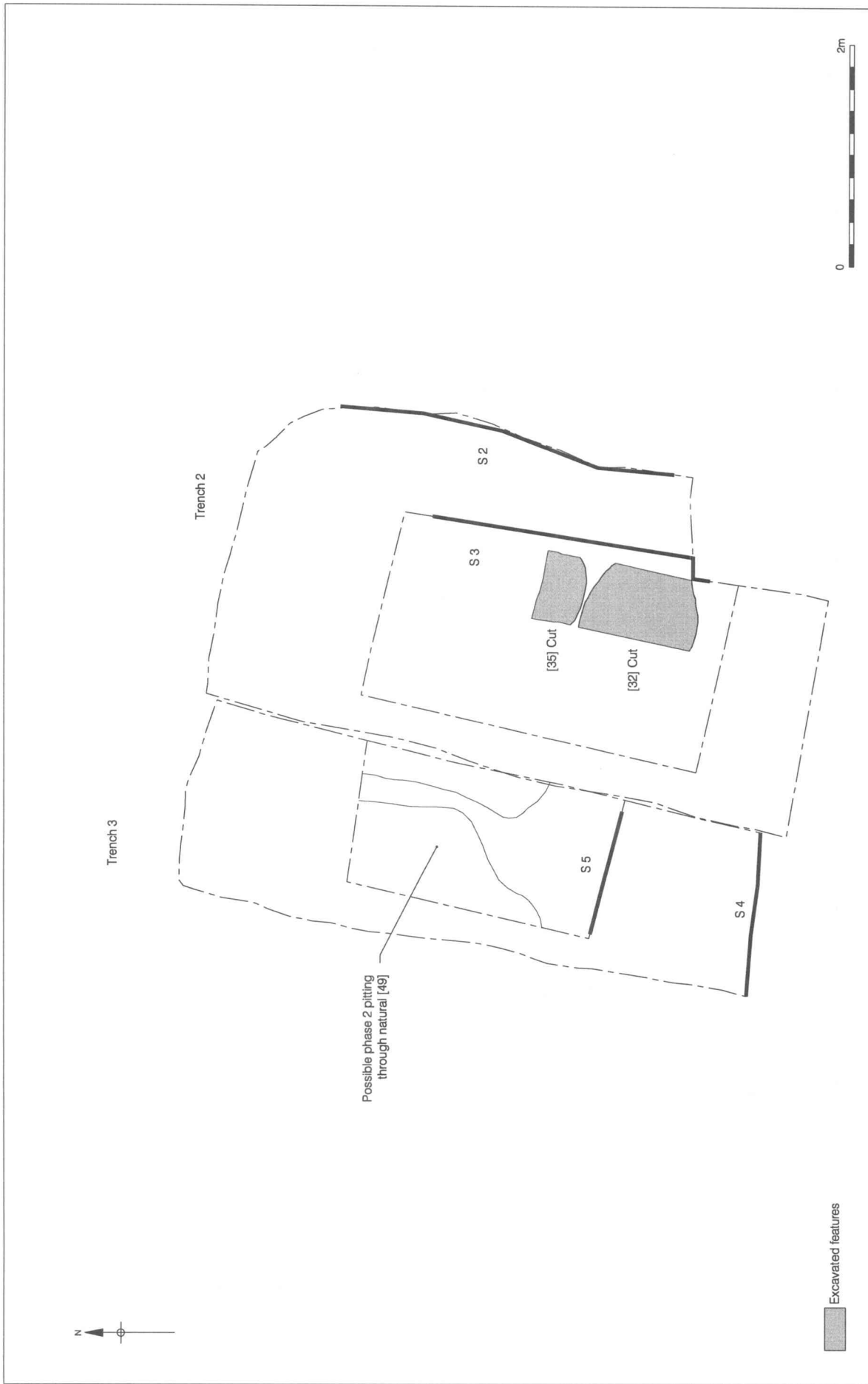


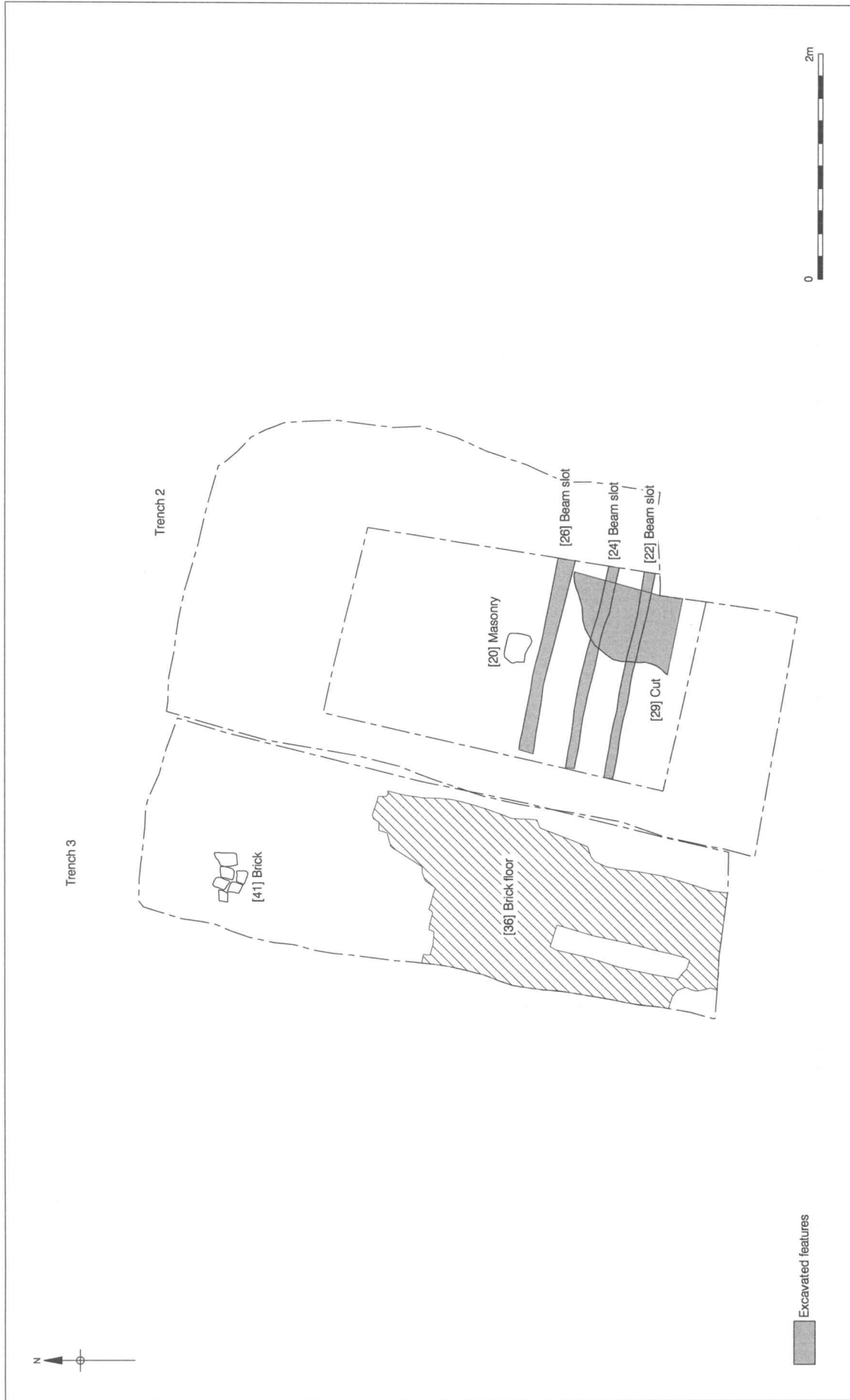
Fig 3b: Trench 1, Section 1.

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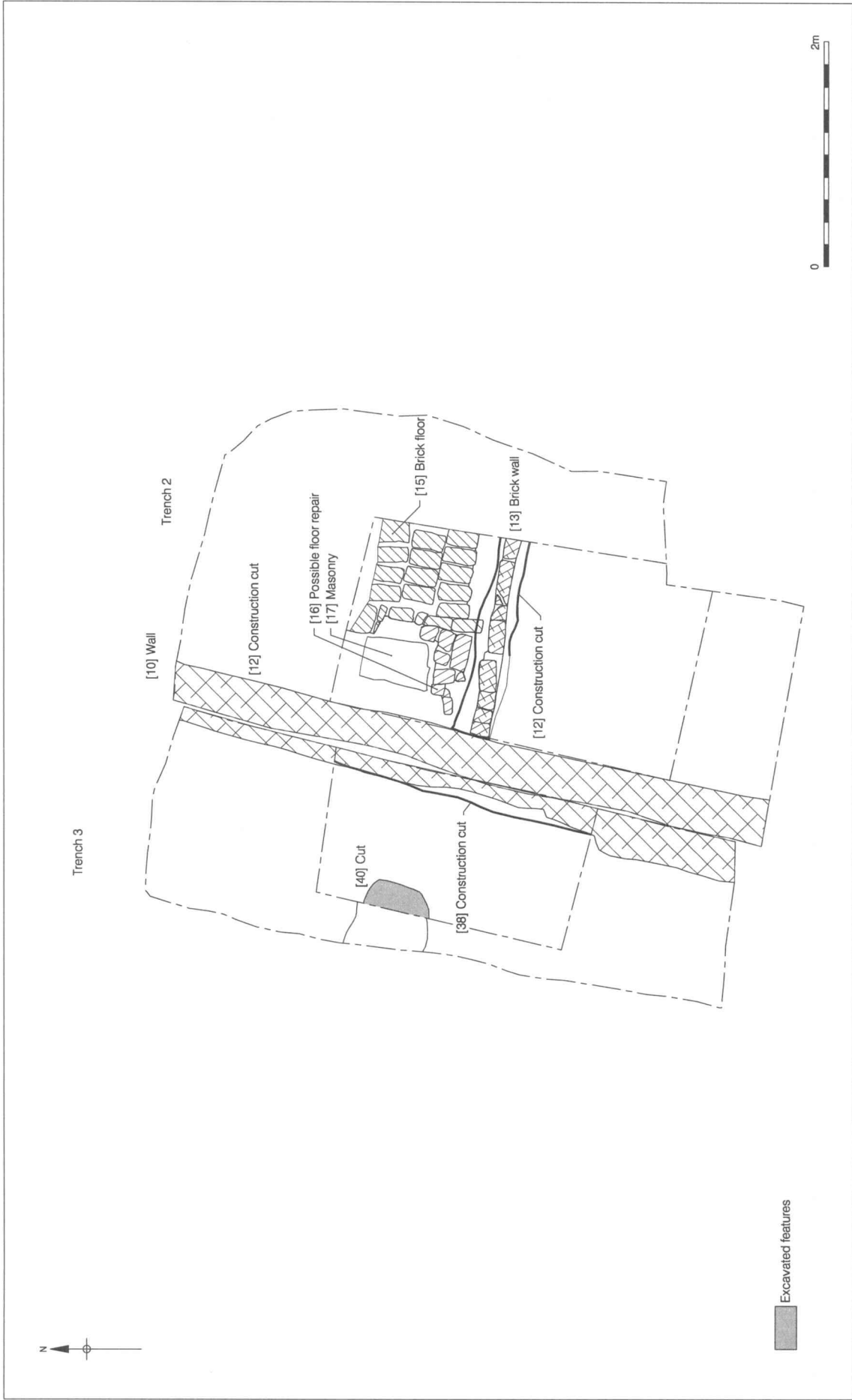
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Figure 4  
Phase 2, Trenches 2 & 3: Medieval features  
1:50 at A4



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Figure 5  
Phase 3: Post-Medieval features  
1:50 at A4



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Figure 6  
Phase 4: Post-Medieval features  
1:50 at A4

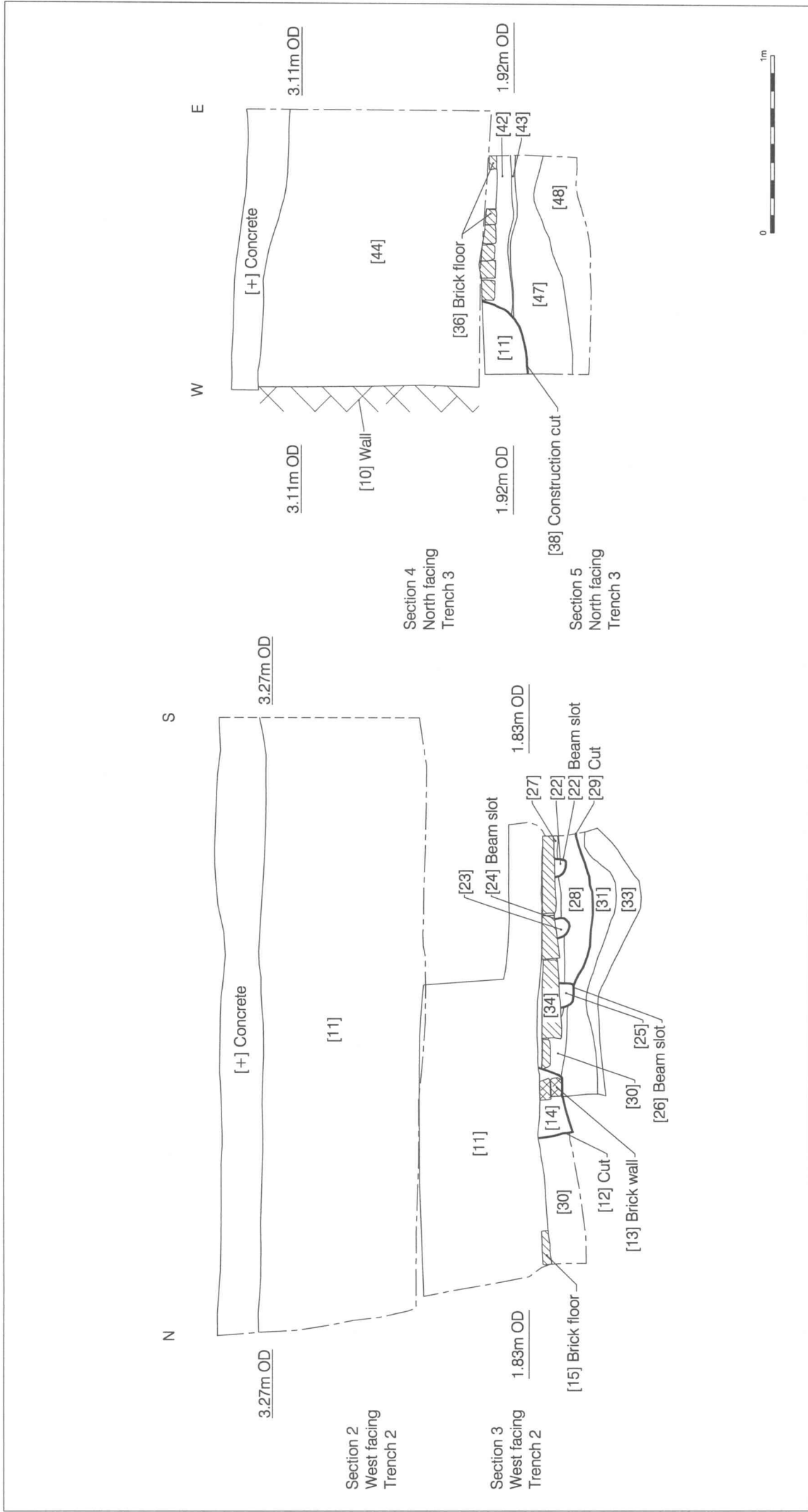


Figure 7  
Sections 2 to 5  
1:40 at A4

## 8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 One of the principal objectives of the archaeological evaluation was to determine the presence or absence of archaeological activity of any period. The earliest deposits encountered on the site took the form of the flood plain sands which were recorded at a highest level of 1.58m AOD in Trench 3 and a lowest level of 0.62m AOD in Trench 1. These deposits are likely to relate to the site's position of the western edge of the Bermondsey Eyot.
- 8.2 The earliest evidence of archaeological activity on the site took the form of a medieval ditch or pit discovered in Trench 1. Further evidence of medieval pitting was discovered in Trenches 2 and 3 where a layer of medieval silty sand was also recorded. Previous ground reduction in the area of Trench 1 had removed all evidence of this medieval layer. The precise purpose of these pits was unclear, although excavations at 239 Long Lane to the immediate west of the site revealed similar contemporary features. Sand extraction may be one possible explanation.
- 8.3 Archaeological activity relating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century was discovered in both Trenches 2 and 3. Trench 2 revealed a small post-medieval pit overlain by a make-up layer and three east-west aligned beam slots. Sealing the beam slots in section was a Kentish ragstone floor suggesting the previous existence of a cellar in this area of the site. Rocque's map of AD 1739-1747 displays buildings as present in this area of the site, whilst Horwood's map of 1799 shows a terrace fronting directly onto Long Lane. The small amount of diagnostic material recovered from these 18<sup>th</sup> century features suggests that they could well relate to either of these two phases of building activity.
- 8.4 The 18<sup>th</sup> century features observed in Trench 3 consisted of a series of make-up layers associated with a brick cellar floor. One beam or base-plate slot was discovered beneath the floor surface and is believed to have related to temporary construction works. Forming part of the floor surface itself was a further beam or base-plate slot interpreted as the footing for a ceiling support. Diagnostic material recovered from the make-up layers suggested a deposition date of between AD 1760-1780 meaning that the brick floor was most probably associated with one of the terraces fronting onto Long Lane displayed on Horwood's map of AD 1799.
- 8.5 The 19<sup>th</sup> century activity on site related to a substantial brick wall separating Trenches 2 and 3. This was interpreted as a cellar wall forming a division between two adjacent terraces fronting onto Long Lane. The construction cut for the wall was only discovered in Trench 3. It cut through the earlier cellar floor and was backfilled with material initially dated to between AD 1840-1880. A number of associated masonry

structures including the remains of a floor surface were discovered in Trench 2 and were interpreted as forming the terrace cellar to the east. To the west of the cellar wall the earlier brick floor appeared to have been re-used. Accurately dating the construction of a building associated with this cellar wall has been somewhat problematic. Horwood's revision map of AD 1819 displays the site as similar to that of AD 1799. However, the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey of AD 1893 shows a number of changes on the site and construction is likely to have taken place between these two periods. Cellar backfills within Trenches 2 and 3 suggested a demolition date ranging from the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

- 8.6 The archaeological evaluation has confirmed activity on the site dating to the medieval and late post-medieval periods.



## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Nick Wharton of Panter Hudspith Architects for commissioning the work on behalf of Washington Young LLP, and Andrew Karoly for his logistical help. Thanks also to Christopher Constable, Archaeology Officer for Southwark Council for monitoring the site on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Simon Holmes and Hannah Pethen for all of their assistance on site, Jem Rogers for the surveying, Dave Harris for the illustrations, Lisa Lonsdale for technical and logistical support, Chris Jarrett for the finds spot dating and Peter Moore for his project management and editing. Particular thanks to Berni Sudds for taking over the supervision of the site during my holiday.

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## **APPENDIX 1**

### **FINDS SPOT DATING LIST (LGZ 07)**

Chris Jarrett

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The finds spot dating list is comprised of clay tobacco pipe, glass and pottery material and is organised by context. The pottery is quantified by sherd count and the estimated number of vessels (ENV's), whilst fragment counts are used for the clay tobacco pipes (bowls are as minimum number of vessels) and the glass. Standard Museum of London Post-Roman pottery codes are used to classify the pottery, whilst Atkinson and Oswald's 1969 typology for clay tobacco pipe bowls are used and supplemented with Oswald's 1975 18<sup>th</sup>-century classification system. There are 193 sherds of pottery, 70 fragments of clay tobacco pipe and six sherds of glass. The material is not abraded, indicating mostly rapid deposition after breakage and includes complete items.

#### **THE SPOT-DATING LIST**

##### **Context [2]**

Pottery, spot date: 970-1100

Early medieval sandy ware (EMS), 970-1100, 1 sherd, 1 ENV. Body sherd.

##### **Context [11]**

Clay tobacco pipes, spot date: 1730-1780

Bowl, OS12 type, 1730-1780, 1 bowl. Rim missing

Nib, 1 fragment. flattened

Stem, 1 fragment.

Glass, spot date: 1872 onwards

Codd bottle, 1 fragment, Neck and rim damaged or missing. Embossed 'THIS BOTTLE IS THE PROPERTY OF R WHITE BAMBERWELL NO DEPOSIT CHARGED', '... BUYING OR SELLING THIS BOTTLE IS ILLEGAL'. 1872 onwards.

Cylindrical bottle, 1 fragment, Clear glass, base. Embossed 'E. BREFFITT & CO MAKERS LONDON [V]AUXHALL LONDON'. Internal red paint. 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Flat bottle, 1 fragment. Complete blue, octagonal flat poison bottle. Embossed 'GRANULAR CITRATE OF MAGNESIA', 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Jar, 1 fragment, Complete Bovril bottle, brown glass embossed 'BOVRIL' and on the base 'A1'. 1870 +.

Pottery, spot date: 1850-1900+

Frechen stoneware (FREC), Bartmannkrug, 1550-1700, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, rim sherd with face.

English stoneware (ENGS), Bottle, 1700- 1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, Complete.

English stoneware (ENGS), Black-leading bottle, 1700- 1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, Rim sherd.

English stoneware (ENGS), Ginger beer bottle, 1700- 1900, 6 sherds, 6 ENV's. Complete.

Variable stamps but all are stamped 'r WHITE/'S' with a St George and the dragon round stamp and with or without either 'GINGER ALE' or 'NO DEPOSIT CHARGED'.

English stoneware (ENGS), Ginger beer bottle, 1700- 1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, Complete.

Shield stamp ' G. GIBBIBG GINGER BEER NO DEPOSIT CHARGED UNION ST. BERMONDSEY'.

English stoneware (ENGS), Ink bottle, 1700-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV's. Complete small/medium sized inkbottle.

English stoneware (ENGS), Jar, 1700-1900, 2 sherds, 2 ENV's. Base sherd.

Refined red earthenware (REFR), Bowl, 1740-1800, 1 sherd, 1 ENV. Base sherd, footring, gilded lines, late 19th century.

English hard paste porcelain (ENPO HP), teacup, 1780-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV. Complete profile, Chelsea sprig pattern, mid to late 19th c.

Transfer-printed refined whiteware (TPW), Tea cup, 1780- 1900, 1, 1 ENV, Base sherd, footring. Chinoiserie design, late 19th century.

Plain refined white earthenware (REFW), Cylindrical jar, 1805-1900, 5 sherds, 5 ENV's. Complete profiles and base sherds, stamped 'MALLING NEWCASTLE'.

Transfer-printed refined whiteware with brown or black decoration (TPW 3), Cylindrical jar, 1810- 1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, Complete profile, '... [ORA]NGE MARMALADE'.

English stoneware with Bristol glaze (ENGS BRST), 1830-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV. Nearly complete, 1850+ clear Bristol glaze.

English stoneware with Bristol glaze (ENGS BRST), cylindrical jar, 1830-1900, 16 sherds, 16 ENV. Rim sherd, body sherds and base sherds. Polychrome lithographic prints and paper labels for 'EDWARD PINK JAM JARS'.

English stoneware with Bristol glaze (ENGS BRST), Cylindrical jar, 1830-1900, 45 sherds, 4 ENV's, Rim sherd, groove around the top. Base sherd and body sherds.

English stoneware with Bristol glaze (ENGS BRST), Cylindrical jar, 1830-1900, 30 sherds. Base sherds and body sherds.

English stoneware with Bristol glaze (ENGS BRST), cylindrical jar, 1830-1900, 2 sherds, 2 ENV's. Base sherds with illegible oval stamps.

English stoneware with Bristol glaze (ENGS BRST), Shouldered jar, 1830-1900, 13 sherds, 3 ENV's, Rim sherd, rolled, beaded moulding on the shoulder.

Transfer-printed refined whiteware with three-colour decoration (type 5) (TPW5), 1848-1900, Cylindrical jar, 1 sherd, ENV, Base sherd. Over-glaze lithographic print of circular emblem ' [RA]SPBE[RRY JA]M LE..' moulded on the base 'MALLING'.

Majolica (MAJO), Vase, 1850- 1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, Rim sherd

### **Context [14]**

Pottery spot date: 1820-1900

English stoneware, ENGS, cylindrical bottle, 1700-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV. Base sherd.

Yellow ware, YELL, oval dish, 1820-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV. Rim sherd.

### **Context [16]**

Pottery, spot date 1870+

English stoneware, (ENGS), black-leading bottle, 1700-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV Complete, stamped 'J. BOURNE & SON PATENTEES, DENBY POTTERY NEAR DENBY. 1870'

Clay tobacco pipes, spot date ?1700-1770

Bowl: ?AO25, 1700, 1770, 3 fragments. Three bowl fragments

Nib, 2 fragments.

Setter, 2 fragments, Kiln furniture. Narrow strips of pipe clay.

Stem, 5 fragments Covered in probable kiln residue.

Stem, 17 fragments. Thin stems.

### **Context [25]**

Clay tobacco pipes, spot date ?18<sup>th</sup> century

Bowl, 1 fragment, Part of heel or spur with illegible initials. ?18<sup>th</sup> century.

Setter, 1 fragment, Kiln furniture. Narrow strip of pipe clay

Stem, 2 fragments.

**Context [28]**

Pottery, spot date: 1680-1800

Coarse Surrey/Hampshire border ware, (CBW), jug, 1270, 1500, 1 sherd, 1 ENV. Body sherd.

Cheam whiteware, (CHEA), jug, 1350, 1500, 1 sherd, 1 ENV. Base sherd.

Tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration (Orton type H), (TGW H), plate, 1680, 1800, 1 sherd, 1 ENV. Rim sherd.

**Context [30]**

Pottery, spot date: Prehistoric or AD c.450-650.

Prehistoric or Early Saxon bone tempered ware (ESBO/PHPOT), 1 sherd, 1 ENV. Body sherd, burnished, either prehistoric or early Saxon bone tempered ware.

**Context [31]**

Pottery, spot date: 1140-1150

North Kent shelly ware, Roman, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, Body sherd.

Samian, 50-, 400, bowl, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, rim sherd.

early medieval sand- and shell-tempered ware, (EMSS), 1000-1150, 1 sherd, 1 ENV. Body sherd, hand made.

Early medieval shell-tempered ware, (EMSH), 1050-1150, 1 sherd, 1 ENV. Small body sherd

Coarse London-type ware with early style decoration, (LCOAR EAS), jug, 1140-1200, 1 sherd, 1 ENV. Body sherd with white slip arc.

**Context [33]**

Pottery, spot date: 450-650

Early Saxon bone tempered ware (ESBO), 450-650, 1 sherd, 1 ENV. Body sherd, burnished.

**Context [37]**

Clay tobacco pipes, spot date: 1840-1880

Bowl: AO29, 1840-1880, 1 fragment. Damaged bowl with four dots on the heel.

Stem, 3 fragments.

## Context [42]

Clay tobacco pipes, spot date: 1730-1780

Bowl, OS12, 1730-1780, 6 fragments. Six bowls. One complete bowl, the rest are fragmentary or has heels. No makers' initials.

Bowl, 5 fragments. Five bowls, fragmentary, 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Stem, 19 fragments. Thin.

Glass, spot date: 18<sup>th</sup> century

Cylindrical wine bottle, 1 fragment. Dark green glass base, 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Lead crystal dessert or wine glass, 1 fragment. Rim sherd, ?18<sup>th</sup> century.

Pottery, spot date: 1760-1780

Surrey-Hampshire border redware, (RBOR), pipkin, 1550-1900, 11 sherds, 1 ENV. Rim sherd with pouring lip, straight handle and base sherd.

London-area post-medieval redware, (PMR), 1580-1900, 2 sherds, 2 ENV's. Body sherds.

London-area post-medieval redware, (PMR), flowerpot, 1580-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV. Rim sherd.

London-area post-medieval redware, (PMR), Jar, 1580-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV. Rim sherd.

Staffordshire-type redware, (STRE), rounded bowl, 1600-1800, 1 sherd, 1 ENV. Base sherd, footring.

Combed slipware, (STSL), dish, 1660, 1870, 2 sherds, 1 ENV. Rim sherd.

London stoneware, (LONS), shouldered jar, 1670-1926, 5 sherds, 2 ENV. Base sherd and body sherds.

tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration (Orton type H), (TGW H), plate, 1680-1800, 1 sherd, 1 ENV. Rim sherd.

Derbyshire stoneware, (DERBS), 1700-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV. Body sherd.

White salt-glazed stoneware, (SWSG), rounded bowl, 1720-1780, 2 sherds, 2 ENV's. Base sherds, footring and splayed examples.

White salt-glazed stoneware, (SWSG), rounded bowl, 1720-1780, 1 sherd, 1 ENV. Rim sherd.

White salt-glazed stoneware, (SWSG), plate, 1720-1780, 4 sherds, 1 ENV. Complete profile, rilled rim.

Green-glazed Creamware, (CREA GRN), , 1760-1830, 7 sherds, 1 ENV. Moulded pineapple form, body sherds, base sherd.

Transfer-printed refined whiteware, (TPW), plate, 1780-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV. Rim sherd, Asiatic Pheasant design, c.1830-1910, ?intrusive.

### **Context [47]**

Pottery, spot date: 1250-1350

London-type ware (LOND), Jug, 1080 -1350, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, Body sherd, external slip and glaze with white slip pellet.

Saintonge ware with even green glaze (SAIN), jug, 1280-1350, 1 sherd, 1 ENV. Body sherd with applied pads with four point combed lines.

### **Context [48]**

Pottery, spot date: 1050-1100

Roman greyware, (RPOT), 0 -400, 1 sherd, 1 ENV. Small body sherd, greyware.

Early Saxon flint-tempered ware, (ESFL), 450-650, 1 sherd, 1 ENV. Small body sherd.

Early medieval sandy ware, (EMS), 970-1100, jar, 1 sherd, 1 ENV. Rim sherd, externally thickened.

Early medieval sand- and shell-tempered ware (EMSS), 1000-1150, 1 sherd, 1 ENV. Body sherd.

Early medieval shell-tempered ware (EMSH), 1050-1150, , 1 sherd, 1 ENV. Base sherd.

Stamford-type ware (STAM), 1050-1150, jar, 1 sherd, 1 ENV. Body sherd, external sooting.



## APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Date	Phase
LGZ 07	1	Tr. 1	1	Natural	Natural sand	Natural	1
LGZ 07	2	N/A	1	Fill	Fill of [3]	Medieval	2
LGZ 07	3	Tr.1	1	Cut	Pit or Ditch	Medieval	2
LGZ 07	4	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
LGZ 07	5	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
LGZ 07	6	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
LGZ 07	7	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
LGZ 07	8	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
LGZ 07	9	N/A	1	Layer	Made ground	Modern	5
LGZ 07	10	Pre-ex Tr. 2	N/A	Masonry	Cellar wall	Post-medieval	4
LGZ 07	11	N/A	2	Backfill	Demolition backfill of a 19 <sup>th</sup> century cellar	Post-medieval	4
LGZ 07	12	12	3	Cut	Construction cut for [13]	Post-medieval	4
LGZ 07	13	Pre-ex Tr. 2	3	Masonry	East-west aligned masonry structure	Post-medieval	4
LGZ 07	14	N/A	3	Backfill	Backfill of construction cut [12] – North side	Post-medieval	4
LGZ 07	15	Pre-ex Tr. 2	3	Masonry	Brick floor	Post-medieval	4
LGZ 07	16	Pre-ex Tr. 2	N/A	Masonry	Brick floor. Possible repair to [15]	Post-medieval	4
LGZ 07	17	Pre-ex Tr. 2	N/A	Masonry	Masonry stump	Post-medieval	4
LGZ 07	18	N/A	3	Backfill	Backfill of construction cut [12] – South side	Post-medieval	4
LGZ 07	19	19	3	Layer	Layer of compacted charcoal	Post-medieval	4
LGZ 07	20	20	N/A	Masonry	Post-medieval floor tile	Post-medieval	3

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Date	Phase
LGZ 07	21	N/A	3	Fill	Fill of [22]	Post-medieval	3
LGZ 07	22	22	3	Cut	Beam slot	Post-medieval	3
LGZ 07	23	N/A	3	Fill	Fill of [24]	Post-medieval	3
LGZ 07	24	22	3	Cut	Beam slot	Post-medieval	3
LGZ 07	25	N/A	3	Fill	Fill of [26]	Post-medieval	3
LGZ 07	26	22	3	Cut	Beam slot	Post-medieval	3
LGZ 07	27	27	3	Layer	Sandy make-up layer	Post-medieval	3
LGZ 07	28	N/A	3	Fill	Fill of [29]	Post-medieval	3
LGZ 07	29	29	3	Cut	Pit cut	Post-medieval	3
LGZ 07	30	30	3	Layer	Layer of silty sand	Medieval	2
LGZ 07	31	31	3	Fill	Fill of [32] / [35]	Medieval	2
LGZ 07	32	32	3	Cut	Pit cut	Medieval	2
LGZ 07	33	33	3	Fill	Fill of [32] / [35]	Medieval	2
LGZ 07	34	N/A	3	Masonry	Kentish ragstone floor surface	Post-medieval	3
LGZ 07	35	35	3	Cut	Pit cut	Medieval	2
LGZ 07	36	Pre-ex Tr. 3	5	Masonry	Brick floor	Post-medieval	3
LGZ 07	37	Pre-ex Tr. 3	5	Backfill	Backfill of [38]	Post-medieval	4
LGZ 07	38	Pre-ex Tr. 3, 38	5	Cut	Construction cut for [10]	Post-medieval	4
LGZ 07	39	Pre-ex Tr. 3	N/A	Fill	Fill of [40]	Post-medieval	4
LGZ 07	40	Pre-ex Tr. 3, 40	N/A	Cut	Pit cut	Post-medieval	4
LGZ 07	41	Pre-ex Tr. 3	N/A	Masonry	Remains of floor. Same as [36]	Post-medieval	3
LGZ 07	42	Pre-ex Tr. 3, 42	5	Layer	Make-up layer of silt ash sand	Post-medieval	3

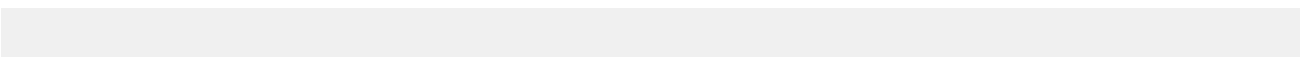
Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Date	Phase
LGZ 07	43	43	5	Layer	Make-up layer of silt clay sand	Post-medieval	3
LGZ 07	44	N/A	N/A	Backfill	Demolition backfill of a 19 <sup>th</sup> century cellar	Post-medieval	4
LGZ 07	45	45	N/A	Cut	Beam slot or cut for a base plate	Post-medieval	3
LGZ 07	46	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [45]	Post-medieval	3
LGZ 07	47	47	5	Layer	Layer of silty sand	Medieval	2
LGZ 07	48	48	5	Fill	Fill of possible pit cuts	Medieval	2
LGZ 07	49	49	N/A	Natural	Natural sand	Natural	1
LGZ 07	50	50	N/A	Natural	Natural sand	Natural	1

## APPENDIX 3 – OASIS FORM

### 1. OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: ENGLAND

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#### 1.1.1. Printable version



#### 1.2. OASIS ID: preconst1-27368



##### Project details

Project name 241-253 Long Lane, London SE1, London Borough of Southwark

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation took place at 241-253 Long Lane, London SE1 in the London Borough of Southwark between the 14th and 29th of May 2007. The evaluation comprised of 3 trenches and revealed archaeological evidence dating to the medieval and late post-medieval periods. The medieval activity present on site comprised of pitting in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 and a layer of silty sand present in Trenches 2 and 3. The post-medieval activity took the form of 18th and 19th century cellar structures in Trenches 2 and 3. These were presumed to belong to formerly existing buildings which once fronted onto Long Lane.

Project dates Start: 14-05-2007 End: 29-05-2007

Previous/future work Not known / Yes

Any associated project reference codes LGZ 07 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)

Current Land use Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing

Monument type PITS Medieval

Monument type CELLARS Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Early Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Medieval

Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON SOUTHWARK BERMONDSEY ROTHERHITHE AND SOUTHWARK 241-253 Long Lane, London SE1, London Borough of Southwark
Postcode	SE1
Study area	1308.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3321 7945 51.4977731561 -0.08072748672970 51 29 51 N 000 04 50 W Point
Height OD	Min: 0.62m Max: 1.58m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
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Project brief originator Southwark Council

Project design originator Peter Moore

Project director/manager Peter Moore

Project supervisor Alexis Haslam

Type of sponsor/funding body Washington Young LLP

Name of sponsor/funding body Washington Young LLP

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LAARC

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Metal','Wood','Worked stone/lithics'

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Contents 'Ceramics','Glass','Survey','other'

Digital Media available 'Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Contents 'Glass','Stratigraphic'

Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Correspondence','Diary','Drawing','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey','Unpublished Text'

### Project

## bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at 241-253 Long Lane, Bermondsey, London Borough of Southwark, SE1
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Haslam, A.
Date	2007
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Brockley
Description	Unpublished developer report
Entered by	Peter Moore (pmoore@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	6 June 2007

## 2. OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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